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English Farm Practices

By C. E. Ladd

FARMING in the British Isles is a live, vigorous industry in the hands of a highly skilled group of good business farmers. Practical experiences of farmers constitute the source of much of our agricultural knowledge and these British farmers have a thousand years or forty generations of such practical experience behind them. As a result, many farm practices have developed which are particularly adapted to their conditions. A study of these with an attempt to interpret them in terms of the factors that affect types of farming and farm practices will help one to better understand our own farming in America.

Of course agriculture is much older in Britain than in America. When you walk over a farm it is well to remember that those arable fields have been plowed for a thousand years. The pasture, renting for perhaps twice the rental of arable land, has a thick healthy sod that is the result of constant pasturing and good management for scores, perhaps hundreds of years. In an old forest you may find trees regularly spaced indicating hand planting. Perhaps this forest was arable land before Columbus discovered America and perhaps it will again be arable a few hundred years hence.

The farm buildings are very old, substantial structures of stone, brick or cob, i.e., rammed earth mixed with straw. In Scotland and Wales farm buildings are commonly whitewashed and present a very pretty appearance against the green hills and trees. Many times these barns that were planned for practical use a century or more ago, are hopelessly unadapted to present day agriculture. They are so

permanent, however, that replacement seems impractical.

Farm buildings are used for the shelter of livestock, machinery, and threshed grain, but not to any great extent for the storage of hay or unthreshed grain.

Starting to visit English farms in March, about the first thing a New York farmer

character of the thatching will often indicate to the good observer whether he is in a section of high or low rainfall.

Alfalfa is called lucerne and is very scarce in England. It will probably increase but the difficulty of curing in the English climate must be a great handicap.



A TYPICAL ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE

A picturesque view of one of the more prosperous hillside farms in rural England.

would do is to reach into the hay stack and pull out a handful to observe its color and condition. The hay is very brown, badly weathered, and often shows signs of heating badly or moulding. There are reasons for this. A high rainfall, particularly in the west of the island, brings very bad harvest weather and all hay is almost sure to get wet. The cool weather with lack of hot sun results in very slow curing. Hay just doesn't get dry and must be stacked while it still has a high moisture content. Burning of these stacks by spontaneous combustion is not uncommon. Therefore, almost no hay is stored in barns but nearly all is stacked. These stacks are thatched to keep out the heavy winter rains and the thickness and

crops thrive in such a climate, but corn does not grow well.

Then too farm labor is much cheaper in England than in America. A married farm laborer earns eight dollars a week on the average and must pay 75 cents a week for house rent. He receives almost no privileges so that this cash wage is practically the true wage. At this cost the farmer can afford to expend the large amount of hand labor necessary for the production of root crops. Roots are well adapted to a country with cheap labor and a cool climate just as corn is well adapted to our conditions of dear labor and a hot summer climate.

Most unbiased students would admit that the fluid milk in English cities is of distinctly low quality. The consumption of milk per capita is only a fraction of the

PRACTICALLY all general farms or live-stock farms raise a large area of mangels, rutabagas or turnips, though corn or maize is almost unknown.

The farmer feels that he must raise a cultivated crop to clean his land of weeds. The climate is too cool for corn, with nights as cool as ours in New York State at an elevation of 1800 to 2000 feet and with days that are almost never hot. I have seen a man wearing a heavy vest and woolen pants, pitch off a load of oats without any visible perspiration. Root

consumption in America. This results largely from the fact that England has no cheap means of cooling milk. Ice never freezes in quantities so that it can be stored and cold spring water is not as common as in America. The English dairyman has equipment for sterilizing his cans and pails more commonly than does the American dairyman but has no cooling apparatus. The English public has not been educated to understand or demand clean milk.

A few English doctors still object to pasteurization. This tends to weaken public confidence in it. In some of the smaller cities people will not buy bottled milk unless it is still warm as it is not considered fresh if it is cool. At the present time the government has under way a plan for carrying cheap electricity to the entire countryside. This might result in a large development of electrical refrigeration and an increase in the quality of much of the milk.

Beef cattle are shipped to a few large centers for slaughter to supply the larger cities but the smaller towns and cities slaughter locally. This is probably due to lack of ice and refrigeration possibilities. The local butcher seldom has a refrigerator. There is a strong local prejudice in many sections in favor of a certain breed or against certain breeds of beef. The local breeds of cattle are strongly favored and any other breed, even though of a high quality, may be discriminated against in price. This is a very big factor in influencing the choice of breed in many counties and has no economic justification.

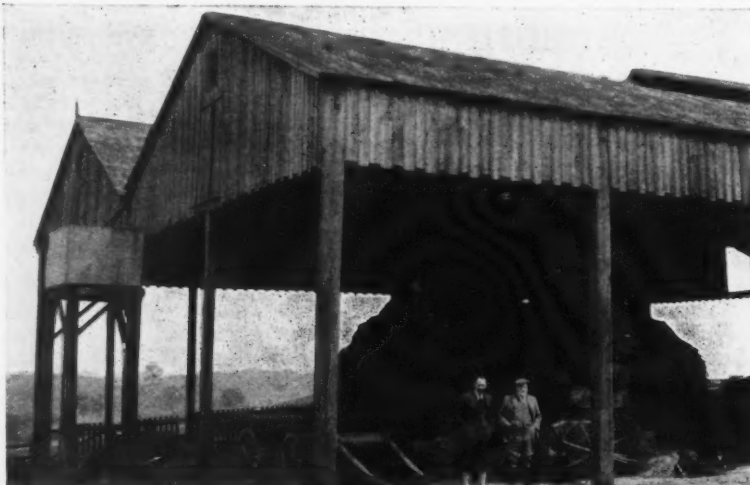
Many other differences in farm practice could be cited. For the most part, these can be explained by differences in climate, low priced labor, high priced land and other common causes.

ENGLAND has three distinct classes of people on farms. First comes the "farmer," nearly always a tenant, but a sort of permanent cash renter who may

English farming is a going business. The English farmer understands his business and many of them are making good incomes even through this period of hard times. They are keen judges of livestock and of the condition of livestock, yet nowhere on the island are there as good dairy animals as can be found in the best dairy sections of New York State. This is partly because of less emphasis on

milk production and partly because beef has a greater value even though it may come from an old dual purpose cow.

THE Scotch are probably the best farmers in Europe. They have business judgment, they are wonderful livestock men and good crop producers and many of them have ample capital. Add to this an excellent market outlet and unlimited labor supplies at low



AN OPEN AIR BARN

A barn of the type in common use in England for the shelter of equipment and threshed grain.

live all his life, and his son after him on one farm. He will commonly farm 100 to 300 acres. The renter and the occasional owner seem to be of equal social rank.

If the farmer operates less than 50 acres he is not called a farmer but a "small holder." His is a definite class and of lower social rank than the "farmer." Then comes the farm laborer of a lower social rank. Still if a man is born in a farm laborer's family, there is almost no chance for him to become a farmer. Wages are so low, opportunities are so limited and the competition for farms is so keen that it is nearly impossible to climb from farm laborer to the rank of farmer as is so commonly and quickly done in America.

wages and you have a wonderful opportunity for developing a farm business of which the Scotchman is not slow to take advantage.

Fortunately for America much of the Agricultural knowledge of the English and Scotch farmer has been brought to us through our early pioneers. We still have much to learn from them in the way of pasture management, more intensive production of some crops and particularly a greater love for our countryside. We, on our side, may teach them how to produce good milk, how to use machinery more efficiently and most of all how to economize labor.

Some Comments on Rural Electrification

By A. J. Van Schoick

NOT long ago a friend of mine asked if I sold farm lighting plants. We were talking of rural electrification.

I cannot think of rural electrification in terms of lighting plants. True, these small plants give the farm family many conveniences. They are a blessing to many families who are either a long distance from a power line or in a section where local interest in modern conveniences is at low ebb.

My next comment may be challenged by many. I am not posing as an authority.

If the average person who wishes electricity in the rural territory was as eager to get it and went to the same trouble and inconvenience in obtaining it as he does to get his automobile, power companies would be unable to build the lines fast enough to meet his demands.

It is unfortunate that power companies cannot send electricity to a farmer without lines. This is something to dream of in the future. Recently I was talking with a man about service. He argued that his minimum monthly bill should be low as

he lived on the State highway. I could only answer that as current would not come to him over the highway it would be necessary for us to build one mile of line to reach him at a cost of approximately \$1600.00 per mile. In this case the man had to guarantee the use of \$24.00 worth of electricity per month. Had there been two customers on the mile of line each would have guaranteed \$12.00 per month, three customers \$8.00, etc. As an alternative the customer had the privilege of depositing with the company a part of

the cost of the line and receive a proportionately lower minimum monthly bill, which could not be below \$3.00 per month. In return the power company assumes all responsibility for maintenance of the line and gives the customer service at the rate in the adjoining cities and villages.

The above plan is known as the Adirondack Extension Plan and has been adopted widely in New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

It should be kept in mind that this minimum guarantee of \$24.00 per month per mile is not an assessment to cover the cost of building the line to be done away with in a few years. The company builds the line. The minimum bill covers interest, depreciation, maintenance, and the service necessary to supply the customer. Before a profit is realized the power company has to wait until the revenue from a line far exceeds the required minimum.

Another point which the customer finds it difficult to understand is why he cannot have a large motor for an occasional job without paying a demand charge or a minimum charge each month. There are two main reasons. The first is the extra generating equipment which must be provided to take care of this motor any time it is thrown on the line. Secondly, a large transformer must be provided which increases the investment of the company. The large transformer also increases what is known as transformer loss or core loss. A transformer uses current 24 hours per day. The larger the transformer the more current used. This use of current by the transformer is what is known as core loss. The current is not metered and the company receives no pay for it. The unmetered current due to the large transformer goes on 365 days on the year whether the customer uses any current for his motor or not. Therefore, the monthly demand charge or minimum charge.

SOME prospective customers will ask if they can build their own line or help build it. In some places this is permitted. However, the average man would be just as much at home building a power line as a city school boy would be leading a good five year old Jersey bull. We see some evidence of this then we look at his wire fences. The rules and specifications for building power lines are laid down by The Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. The result is that we get safe line working conditions for linemen. In addition it means more satisfactory service.

I mentioned that a progressive farmer in a low ebb community might have to use a farm lighting plant. After reading the brief outline of the Adirondack Extension Plan you can see the reason. In many cases we find communities where a few progressives want a line. There are enough customers to justify a line if all signed. Many of those who do not sign

meet us with this answer—"I have lived this long without electricity and can't see why I should change now," or "What was good enough for my father is good enough for me."

True, their fathers drove oxen to church, but this is the beginning of an airplane age. Shall we drive oxen or ride in an airplane? Should we strive to accumulate money for money's sake, or for the happiness it will buy?

Usually in such a case the only way to get these people to sign is by their neighbors doing the necessary missionary work. A good community leader can do more to get a power line into his district than any man from the power company.

After a line has been built there are a few things I would mention which prevent a farmer making the best use of his current. Is it rates? No. The greatest drawback is lack of adequate wiring. For his own benefit every rural customer should install three No. 6 wires with a sixty ampere entrance or larger. Then it is possible to add an electric range, motors, or whatnot, without spending from \$50.00 to \$75.00 to have his old entrance torn out and a large one installed. In all my rural work I stress this point. Sometimes it bears fruit and many times I go back and find the common two wire entrance. Why does the farmer do this? One element is the extra cost. The second and largest factor is a lack of knowledge of what he requires. You will say that the power company should provide this information. Any power company would be glad, even pleased, to recommend to a customer what wires he should use.

Many of our large power companies have a department which devotes all of its time to rural work. These men are trained in both electrical and agricultural lines. They are paid to help the farmers on the lines of their companies. They understand the farmers' problems. I am glad to say they are not out to get the farmer. They realize that only by the economical use of current can a rural customer develop a satisfactory load. They might have for a motto—"A satisfied customer a day." It is useless to say that these men are not working for the interests of their respective companies. They are. They are also working for the farmer. It is only by making the farmer a satisfied customer that he can be a profitable customer. If the farmer is not a profitable customer after a few years, the power companies will be unable to continue building rural lines.

RURAL lines will pay eventually. We find the more progressive farmers turning to the convenience of electrical appliances. On the farm he uses the electric motor on his milker, feed grinder, wood saw, hay hoist, thresher, ensilage cutter, apple grader, grindstone, milk cooler, and whatnot; while in the house we find his wife using the electric range,

refrigerator, and many other appliances so common in the modern city home. The electric pump and washing machine have been two of the great boons to the farmer's wife. Who can imagine a farm home with power available and no running water? Still many of them exist. Is it that the farmer does not want conveniences? He often does not realize the value of modern appliances. You say he cannot afford these new fangled things. A farmer cannot afford to be without the more common appliances. Many of these appliances do work for from three to five cents an hour that it usually takes a man to attend to. What man can pump water for three cents an hour? I would like to hire him.

THERE is a third party in rural electrification whom we cannot forget—the manufacturer. It is his opportunity and duty to design new and improved machinery to be operated with small electric motors. Insofar as one can see, many of our large farm machinery concerns have done little in this field. Some progress has been made—usually by the smaller concerns. The large manufacturers in the electrical industry are spending freely on rural electrification. We have a right to expect the same from our farm machinery experts. Some day our electrical engineers and our farm machinery engineers will meet around a table. The result will be improved electric driven farm machinery with higher efficiencies. As an example, recently one of the rural men of a large power company had an idea for a stock clipper. He wanted a machine that would do good work and sell for a figure that a farmer could pay. He assembled a clipper along these lines and sent a photograph to one of our manufacturers. The result is that motor driven stock clippers have dropped from around \$85.00 to \$39.50. This is only an example. Improvements on other things need to be worked out along the same line.

It is not the farmer's job; it is not a job for the power company; it is a job for the manufacturer.

The way a farmer uses electricity is, in a measure, a sign of his progressiveness and his prosperity. He will find that he not only saves himself money but at the same time he has a convenience that is almost invaluable.

I have one more thought to leave with you. In the past power companies have been cold on the subject of rural electrification. They have had a change of heart. They are honestly striving to electrify agriculture as they have done in industry. They can only succeed in so far as the great mass of our American farmers work with them. The power company must furnish the current. The farmer must use it. The manufacturer must furnish the equipment. A good job by all will give us successful rural electrification.

The San Filipe Hurricane

By M. F. Barrus

WHAT is a hurricane? I used to think of it as wind in a hurry but after having had the experience of surviving the recent Porto Rican hurricane, it seems to me that a better definition is wind and rain raising Cain in a hurry. Some of the native people call it a "tormenta," and such it was to many of them. After ten hours of torment it passed away, leaving ruin and desolation in its wake, but it will long be remembered by the Porto Rican people as the worst calamity that has visited the island within their memory.

The hurricane is called the San Filipe in Porto Rico because it occurred on the 13th of September, which is Saint Philip's day in the Catholic calendar. Previous to its occurrence, people spoke of the dreadful San Ciriaco storm which visited this island in 1899, the year after the American occupation, and which inflicted a heavy loss of life and property. The San Narciso storm came in 1867 and another San Filipe in 1825. Eight major hurricanes visited Porto Rico during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, so it appears that destructive hurricanes occur there about every twenty-five or thirty years. There is no certainty, however, as to when or how often they will come. Many hurricanes originate and end on the ocean without ever touching land and do no damage except to vessels that may be in their path at the time.

This September hurricane is thought to have originated somewhere near the Cape Verde Islands west of Africa. It was first located by the Weather Bureau on September 10 by reports from vessels 600 miles east of the Lesser Antilles. From then on the Weather Bureau kept all stations in the West Indies and along the Gulf and Atlantic Coast, in the storm area, fully informed of the location, direction, and character of this cyclone. Travelling in a west northwest direction it passed over Martinique on the 12th, Porto Rico on the 13th, north of Haiti on the 14th, the eastern Bahamas on the 15th, Nassau on the 16th, and reached West Palm Beach that evening. Then it recurved to the northeast, passing over northern Florida with diminished force, and ended in western Pennsylvania on the 20th. The cyclone moved over the West Indies at the rate of about 300 miles a day with winds that had a velocity of 100 to 150 miles an hour.

EARLY in the morning of the 13th the hurricane struck Porto Rico on the southeast coast and its center moved diagonally across the island, leaving on the northwest coast that evening. Although the center of the storm possessed

the greatest power of destruction, no part of the island escaped damage. At San Juan, the wind began to blow hard at two a.m. and continued with but little damage until eight a.m. From then on until two-thirty or three p.m. it increased in velocity and was accompanied by a tremendous rainfall. The anemometer of the Weather Bureau was registering 144 miles an hour when it went out of action. Weather Bureau officials estimated a velocity of at least 150 miles at the height of the storm. A rainfall of 12 inches in 24 hours was reported at San Juan and of as high as 29 inches in another part of the island.

Most persons remained inside their houses. It was dangerous to be out. Branches of trees, pieces of wood, and, worst of all, sections of sheet-iron roofing were flying through the air. A number of persons were injured or killed by such missiles. Nor was it altogether safe within doors for several were killed by the collapse of buildings. The heavy rain was blown with great force into houses and even those that succeeded in holding onto their roofs were not successful in keeping out the water. Spray from the ocean was blown a half mile inshore, it is said.

The force of the wind at San Juan abated somewhat about five p.m. but what a sight it left behind! Nearly half of the buildings were wholly or partially without a roof and many had collapsed entirely. Everything within such houses was soaked and the inhabitants sought safety in other houses or in public buildings. Trees were blown over or denuded of their branches and leaves. Even the tall slender coconut palms, that seem to be

built for storms, suffered severely. Fully 40 per cent of those near San Juan were blown over and this is said to be general. The telephone, telegraph, and electric light services were entirely disorganized, the poles being blown over or leaning at a dangerous angle and the wires a tangled mass on the ground. The roads were impassable, being cluttered with trees, poles, wire, and trash of all kinds. The low places were flooded, bridges were out, and landslides occurred on the mountain roads. The San Juan water supply service was out of commission for three days, the street car and electric light service for more than a week, and the telephone and telegraph service for a longer time. Even the aerial and cable service was temporarily affected and for several days the only news that could be obtained from Ponce on the south coast and from Mayagüez on the west was aerograms via Santo Domingo or Havana.

PORTO RICO is primarily an agricultural country. Whatever affects its crops affects all the people there. The greatest damage from the hurricane was to the crops and the crop industry. Ninety-five per cent of the citrus fruit fell to the ground which represents a loss of 1,450,000 boxes. The estimated loss of trees is 10 to 12 per cent of the total. Many packing houses collapsed and the houses of planters and their laborers were unroofed or flattened to the ground. The total loss to citrus growers amounts to about five and a quarter million dollars. The loss of coconut trees has been mentioned, but to this must be added the loss from unripe coconuts that fell. Nearly



THE DIRECTOR'S HOME

The remain of what was once the home of the Director of the Porto Rican Experiment Station.

every banana and plantain tree was blown over and, as these are an important and cheap food for the poor people, their loss will be severely felt. Pineapple had been harvested and the loss to the new crop is not heavy. Tobacco was just being planted. Seed beds that were made were destroyed and ground that was prepared will need further attention. Tobacco barns throughout the island blew down. All that remains of them are piles of lumber or of poles and palm leaves, depending on their construction. This condition will undoubtedly result in a reduced acreage of tobacco this year. The total loss to tobacco growers is estimated at two million dollars. Sugar cane reaching maturity was blown flat and the leaves of younger cane were torn to ribbons, but the loss to this crop is not greater than 20 or 25 per cent. Many of the 37 sugar mills were more or less damaged, some completely collapsing. The coffee growers were, perhaps, hit harder than any other group. They have had many hard years due to low prices and poor yields. Many are heavily in debt. They had a splendid crop on the trees this year and prices are good. They expected to be able to get back on their feet again. Then this storm came and not only blew almost all the fruit to the ground but injured the trees severely as well as the shade trees so necessary for the protection of the coffee. Their supplementary crops of bananas, plantains, and mountain oranges were lost and their

buildings severely damaged. Minor crops, such as rice, cotton, sweet potatoes, yams, and others, were injured to a greater or less extent throughout the island.

This storm raised havoc with the school buildings of which the Porto Ricans were justly proud. It has been reported that 1027 school-houses were completely destroyed, 1281 were partially so, while 1890 were left in good condition. The total estimated loss to such buildings and school equipment is estimated at \$2,465,000. Other buildings were quickly se-

that the total assessed valuation of the island amounts to only 342 millions, it can readily be seen how extensive the damage was. The loss of life and the number of injured persons fortunately was not great. However, many persons were weakened by exposure and there was a considerable increase of such diseases as flu and typhoid fever after the storm.

No great amount of intense suffering has yet resulted from this hurricane. Plenty of food was available for immediate needs and funds were quickly provided

to care for those in need of help. Ships carrying food and supplies were soon entering the harbor of San Juan. School buildings, churches, hospitals, and other public buildings, as well as private houses, that were not materially damaged, served as temporary quarters. As soon as the storm had passed and the sun shone again, everyone was busy making repairs. The American Red Cross took charge of relief measures five days after the storm. The Porto Rican people greatly appreciate the prompt assistance extended to them



AFTER THE STORM

A Porto Rican farmhouse after the one hundred-fifty mile an hour wind passed over it.

cured, however, and damaged ones repaired so that 90 per cent of the schools were again in session on October 1. Many churches, theater buildings, and warehouses were also damaged by this storm.

THE total loss to crops, supplies, buildings, and equipment has been conservatively estimated at 75 to 100 millions of dollars. When one considers

by Continental Americans.

Undoubtedly the greatest problem connected with rehabilitation is that of financing it. Government officials of Porto Rico, manufacturers, and farmers are planning to secure credit under favorable terms so that reconstruction may go ahead rapidly and that the island may become the beautiful and productive land that it was a few months ago.

The Growth of the Farm Bureau

By C. A. Taylor

THE farm bureau has become an established institution in this country; and the county agent, the mainspring of the farm bureau movement, has become an accepted part in our educational system.

Starting in 1911 with the first county farm bureau in Broome County, New York, this movement for organized self-instruction in agricultural and farm home matters has spread so rapidly that nearly all the agricultural counties in the United States are now served by this type of educational organization.

New York State has 55 agricultural counties. Since 1918 each of these 55 counties has had a working farm bureau association and a full time county agricultural agent. Thirty-eight of these counties also have home bureau associations and employ home demonstration agents. Twenty New York counties have club agents who have charge of the 4-H club activities for boys and girls. Home bureaus are also operated in the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse for the benefit of the housewives in those cities.

For many years the colleges of agriculture and the experiment stations in all the states have been doing research work and piling up information on every kind of farm and farm home problems. Scarcely an item of rural life or of the technique of the farm enterprise, but has turned upon it the cold eye of science. Bulletins, statistics, and reports have accumulated in unbelievable numbers. But the farmer and the farm woman were in the main cozily unconscious of all these scientific determinations about their every day business until the several kinds of county

agents came out among them and began demonstrating and lecturing about it.

It should not, however, be supposed that this information and all the activities of the agents have been imposed upon the unsuspecting rural population. In all cases, at least in New York State, groups of the better informed and more forward-looking farm men and women have initiated the movement in each county. One of the first principles that have been adhered to in this state is that the services of an agent will be available only when a representative group of farm men or farm women in the county shall have organized themselves into an association to invite, to foster, and to direct the work of the agent.

These voluntary associations in the counties are called farm bureau associations, or home bureau associations, or farm and home bureau associations, as the case may be. The 4-H Club activities are likewise directed in each county by a committee or board consisting of representatives of the farm and home bureaus, the county board of supervisors, and the school system of the county. The county farm and home bureau associations and the 4-H boards enter into a partnership agreement with the State College of Agriculture to carry on as a co-operative educational program in the county.

It is a real partnership. The agreement provides for planning an educational program which grows out of the needs of the farm people in the county and is determined upon by the county groups after they have availed themselves of the expert advice of specialists from the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. The agreement further provides for employing the agents that will be needed to help carry out these programs. It also provides for such facilities as the county office, clerical help, transportation, printing, and demonstrating equipment.

This arrangement results in a situation where the farm people of the county, acting through their own organizations,

enter into a partnership with the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, and with the State Education Department and with the United States Department of Agriculture. The farm folk and these public institutions together stipulate the program of work to be done, the persons who shall be employed, and the facilities that shall be used.

How are these activities financed? The case of the farm bureaus will illustrate. For the last fiscal year 7.74% of this co-operative educational enterprise was paid for by the United States Department of Agriculture, 6.42% by the College of Agriculture, and 85.94% came from various sources within the county. It is significant that the counties are paying 85.94% of the cost of farm bureau work, it is indicative of the fact that these activities are appreciated by the farmer, that they have contributed towards them more than one hundred thousand dollars in membership fees the past year, in this State.

The membership of the county farm bureau association has been gradually increasing. The increase amounts to a sound and healthy growth. At present, in the 55 agricultural counties in New York State, there are 30,190 farm bureau members. This is 977 above the total for 1927, and 6,792 more than the total membership in 1925.

Programs of work, as I stated above, are drawn up for each county by the local committees with the help of the college. The activities of the county agricultural agents in helping to carry the programs through the year 1927 included 48,708 visits to farms; 92,912 individual letters; 73 fair exhibits; 1,867 demonstration meetings attended by 53,513 farmers; and 4,260 other meetings attended by 236,901 people. 56,733 farmers came to the county agents' offices for information or assistance, and 59,493 telephoned. The county agents prepared 7,210 different news articles and distributed 76,181 bulletins to carry information on particular

problems that had arisen. 168 meetings and schools were held to train local farm leaders to do their part in the big job of getting to their neighbors the accumulation of facts gathered by the colleges and experiment stations.

ALL these activities resulted in many changes in farm practices in New York State. During 1927, 2,360 farmers adopted new fertilizer practices. 1,864 farmers use 14,224 tons of lime, and 4,981 adopted other soil practices for the first time, as a result of these educational programs. New crop methods were adopted, in respect to cereals, 6,440, legumes, 6,274, potatoes 2,425, fruit 3,647, gardens 1,168; and forests 2,214. Rodent control was begun by 4,522. New livestock methods were tried by 36,047 farmers. Help in engineering problems was given to 1,999 farmers, and in problems of farm management, to 3,366.

The College of Agriculture in this state has always held that demonstrating better methods of marketing farm products and buying supplies is as truly the duty of the county agent as demonstrating production practices. For this purpose, the agents and the farm bureau associations have helped to organize co-operative associations in this state that during 1927 bought for their members nearly six million dollars worth of supplies, and sold farm products for their members to the value of many millions of dollars.

In order to do more effective educational work and to render greater service to their members, the county farm and home bureau associations are federated in the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and the New York State Home Bureau Federation. The state federations are in turn federated in the American Farm Bureau Federation, which is, according to C. R. White, president of the New York State Federation, the largest farmers' organization in the world.

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs

Activities in New York State

BOYS' and girls' 4-H clubs all over the state have been busy with a great variety of projects in the last few months, and their leaders are planning lots of work for them in the future. They have taken part in many contests and will engage in many more during the next few months. The New York State club leader has announced a new program by which he hopes the work in the rural communities will be intensified so as to exert an even greater influence on the life of boys and girls on the farm.

The new program aims to encourage a broader study and a better understanding of agriculture and country life; to give greater emphasis to the heart, health, and community service activities; and to offer a more attractive year-around program.

There will be no change in the 4-H club projects or demonstrations as they have been conducted in the past. Under the new plan the conduct of a project becomes one of three parts of the year's work. The second part provides for the study and demonstration of certain things related to agriculture which are

not included in the project selected. The third part provides for the exercise of certain head, heart, and community service activities.

A 4-H "Home Night" radio program will be given over WGY, Schenectady, New York, on Thursday evening, November 29 from 7:30 to 8:00 o'clock. The purpose of this program is to emphasize the importance of the home in 4-H club work; provide a time for parents and children to gather to discuss problems of their 4-H club work, educational and vocational activities. Thanksgiving night

was chosen as the time when the children would be most likely to be gathered about the family hearth.

International 4-H School Held at Springfield

Each year New York State sends one young man and one young lady to the International 4-H Training school conducted during the month of September at Springfield, Massachusetts. This school is sponsored by Mr. Horace A. Moses of Springfield. Mr. Moses is a former poor farm boy and today is a prominent paper manufacturer, but he still takes an active interest in farm boys and girls. The object of the International 4-H training school is to help train the rural youth of the world through 4-H club work; to provide a place where the leaders of the world-wide 4-H club movement may gather and exchange ideas; and to train prospective club leaders.

Boys and Girls Are Guests of State at Fair

NEARLY four hundred boys and girls were fed and housed at the 4-H camp on the fair grounds as the guests of the New York State Fair Commission. These boys and girls spent the week of August 27 to September 1 participating in the activities of the 4-H camp, livestock judging contests, demonstration team contests in agriculture and home making, and exhibiting livestock.

The champion demonstration team of each county gave programs each day in the boys' and girls' building. Dairy animals of the Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Milking Shorthorn, and Brown Swiss breeds were shown. A showmanship contest was held for each breed.

Swine and sheep exhibits included animals for both fattening and breeding purposes.

Teams of three members each competed in the cow judging contests. The four high scoring individuals comprised the

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The object and ideal of the club is to further interest in 4-H activities, to foster leadership among its members, and to be of service to other University 4-H clubs and the junior extension department at such times as Farm and Home Week and Junior Field Days.

Cornell Club Selects Officers for Year

By an amendment to its constitution the club permits persons who have not had 4-H club work in a project, but who are interested in the activities of the club and of 4-H work in general to become associate members. At present there are 35 active and five associate members of the club.

The officers for the coming year are Henry Clapp '31, president; Elsa Krusa '31, vice-president; George Earl '31, secretary; and Marjorie Rose '30, treasurer. There are also several standing committees.



DUTCHESS COUNTY 4-H BABY BEEF WINNERS

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agents came out among them and began demonstrating and lecturing about it.

It should not, however, be supposed that this information and all the activities of the agents have been imposed upon the unsuspecting rural population. In all cases, at least in New York State, groups of the better informed and more forward-looking farm men and women have initiated the movement in each county. One of the first principles that have been adhered to in this state is that the services of an agent will be available only when a representative group of farm men or farm women in the county shall have organized themselves into an association to invite, to foster, and to direct the work of the agent.

These voluntary associations in the counties are called farm bureau associations, or home bureau associations, or farm and home bureau associations, as the case may be. The 4-H Club activities are likewise directed in each county by a committee or board consisting of representatives of the farm and home bureaus, the county board of supervisors, and the school system of the county. The county farm and home bureau associations and the 4-H boards enter into a partnership agreement with the State College of Agriculture to carry on as a co-operative educational program in the county.

It is a real partnership. The agreement provides for planning an educational program which grows out of the needs of the farm people in the county and is determined upon by the county groups after they have availed themselves of the expert advice of specialists from the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. The agreement further provides for employing the agents that will be needed to help carry out these programs. It also provides for such facilities as the county office, clerical help, transportation, printing, and demonstrating equipment.

This arrangement results in a situation where the farm people of the county, acting through their own organizations,

enter into a partnership with the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, and with the State Education Department and with the United States Department of Agriculture. The farm folk and these public institutions together stipulate the program of work to be done, the persons who shall be employed, and the facilities that shall be used.

How are these activities financed? The case of the farm bureaus will illustrate. For the last fiscal year 7.74% of this co-operative educational enterprise was paid for by the United States Department of Agriculture, 6.42% by the College of Agriculture, and 85.94% came from various sources within the county. It is significant that the counties are paying 85.94% of the cost of farm bureau work, it is indicative of the fact that these activities are appreciated by the farmer, that they have contributed towards them more than one hundred thousand dollars in membership fees the past year, in this State.

The membership of the county farm bureau association has been gradually increasing. The increase amounts to a sound and healthy growth. At present, in the 55 agricultural counties in New York State, there are 30,190 farm bureau members. This is 977 above the total for 1927, and 6,792 more than the total membership in 1925.

Programs of work, as I stated above, are drawn up for each county by the local committees with the help of the college. The activities of the county agricultural agents in helping to carry the programs through the year 1927 included 48,708 visits to farms; 92,912 individual letters; 73 fair exhibits; 1,867 demonstration meetings attended by 53,513 farmers; and 4,260 other meetings attended by 236,901 people. 56,733 farmers came to the county agents' offices for information or assistance, and 59,493 telephoned. The county agents prepared 7,210 different news articles and distributed 76,181 bulletins to carry information on particular

problems that had arisen. 168 meetings and schools were held to train local farm leaders to do their part in the big job of getting to their neighbors the accumulation of facts gathered by the colleges and experiment stations.

ALL these activities resulted in many changes in farm practices in New York State. During 1927, 2,360 farmers adopted new fertilizer practices. 1,864 farmers use 14,224 tons of lime, and 4,981 adopted other soil practices for the first time, as a result of these educational programs. New crop methods were adopted, in respect to cereals, 6,440, legumes, 6,274, potatoes 2,425, fruit 3,647, gardens 1,168; and forests 2,214. Rodent control was begun by 4,522. New livestock methods were tried by 36,047 farmers. Help in engineering problems was given to 1,999 farmers, and in problems of farm management, to 3,366.

The College of Agriculture in this state has always held that demonstrating better methods of marketing farm products and buying supplies is as truly the duty of the county agent as demonstrating production practices. For this purpose, the agents and the farm bureau associations have helped to organize co-operative associations in this state that during 1927 bought for their members nearly six million dollars worth of supplies, and sold farm products for their members to the value of many millions of dollars.

In order to do more effective educational work and to render greater service to their members, the county farm and home bureau associations are federated in the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and the New York State Home Bureau Federation. The state federations are in turn federated in the American Farm Bureau Federation, which is, according to C. R. White, president of the New York State Federation, the largest farmers' organization in the world.

Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs

Activities in New York State

BOYS' and girls' 4-H clubs all over the state have been busy with a great variety of projects in the last few months, and their leaders are planning lots of work for them in the future. They have taken part in many contests and will engage in many more during the next few months. The New York State club leader has announced a new program by which he hopes the work in the rural communities will be intensified so as to exert an even greater influence on the life of boys and girls on the farm.

The new program aims to encourage a broader study and a better understanding of agriculture and country life; to give greater emphasis to the heart, health, and community service activities; and to offer a more attractive year-around program.

There will be no change in the 4-H club projects or demonstrations as they have been conducted in the past. Under the new plan the conduct of a project becomes one of three parts of the year's work. The second part provides for the study and demonstration of certain things related to agriculture which are

not included in the project selected. The third part provides for the exercise of certain head, heart, and community service activities.

A 4-H "Home Night" radio program will be given over WGY, Schenectady, New York, on Thursday evening, November 29 from 7:30 to 8:00 o'clock. The purpose of this program is to emphasize the importance of the home in 4-H club work; provide a time for parents and children to gather to discuss problems of their 4-H club work, educational and vocational activities. Thanksgiving night

was chosen as the time when the children would be most likely to be gathered about the family hearth.

International 4-H School Held at Springfield

Each year New York State sends one young man and one young lady to the International 4-H Training school conducted during the month of September at Springfield, Massachusetts. This school is sponsored by Mr. Horace A. Moses of Springfield. Mr. Moses is a former poor farm boy and today is a prominent paper manufacturer, but he still takes an active interest in farm boys and girls. The object of the International 4-H training school is to help train the rural youth of the world through 4-H club work; to provide a place where the leaders of the world-wide 4-H club movement may gather and exchange ideas; and to train prospective club leaders.

Boys and Girls Are Guests of State at Fair

NEARLY four hundred boys and girls were fed and housed at the 4-H camp on the fair grounds as the guests of the New York State Fair Commission. These boys and girls spent the week of August 27 to September 1 participating in the activities of the 4-H camp, livestock judging contests, demonstration team contests in agriculture and home making, and exhibiting livestock.

The champion demonstration team of each county gave programs each day in the boys' and girls' building. Dairy animals of the Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Milking Shorthorn, and Brown Swiss breeds were shown. A showmanship contest was held for each breed.

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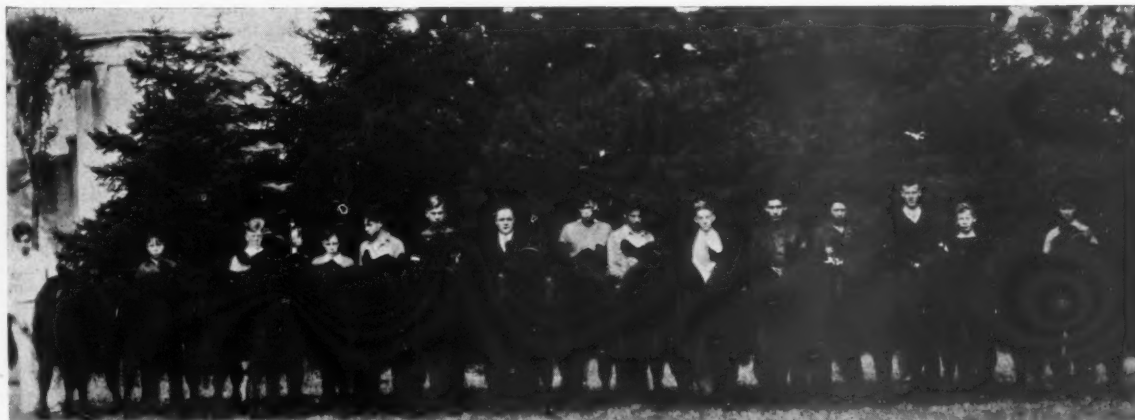
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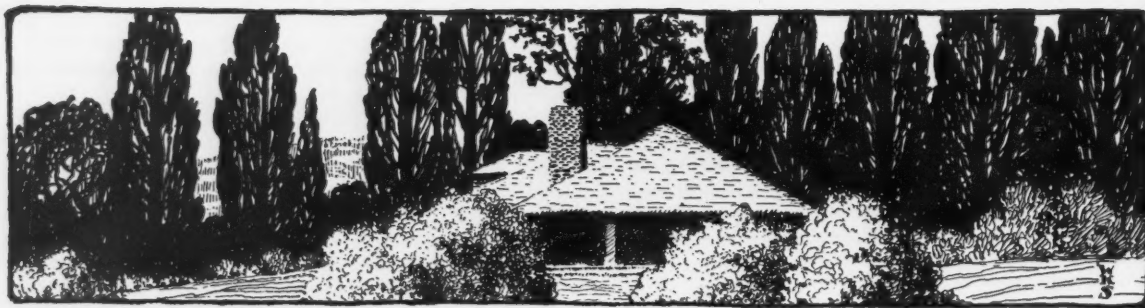
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Through Our Wide Windows

Boulder Dam and Others

THE time for the short session of Congress draws near and soon congressmen from all parts of the country will be swamped with requests for many kinds of legislation. There will be all kinds of farm legislation proposed, some good and some bad. Among these requests will be many proposals for the reclamation of land for farm use. It is well known that many acres of good farm land may be had by simple inexpensive engineering projects such as draining and irrigation. Among these projects may be found many which would cost the government, if they took up the work, many millions of dollars in the construction of large irrigation dams.

Under ordinary conditions these projects might be well worth while, and prove very valuable in increasing agricultural production. Nevertheless, at this time when there is already an overproduction in agriculture, such developments might prove to be more of a detriment than a help in solving our problem. There will be one class of person who will favor these irrigation plans, however, and that is the land speculator and dealer. There is great opportunity for them in this field. The persons who would suffer the worst would be those who take up the land thus reclaimed. More farm mortgages would have to be arranged, more farm loans to be made, and consequently more failures.

Why, then, should we spend more money on this type of reclamation when it will not favor the majority of our farmers to say nothing of other industries. If we were in the position of some of the European countries, where good agricultural land is unavailable, then the proposals would be good; in fact, necessity would force us to adopt them. However, as conditions are, and if money should be spent on reclamation, it would seem that it might be better spent in saving the Mississippi Valley from future calamities than in increasing the present large farm acreage.

Agriculture the Industry

CO-OPERATIVES have a definite place in one of the greatest American industries, agriculture. According to the Department of Agriculture, there are at present in the United States something over 12,000 co-operative associations for the purpose of marketing farm crops and for the buying of farm supplies. These associations may, and undoubtedly do, wield a tremendous power in the industry. It is possible that some farm relief may be secured through the united effort of these individual organizations.

It would seem that the main difficulty lies in over production and the consequent lowering of crop values. Other American industries, such as the steel and lumber industries, through various trade associations and combines, manage to curtail

production enough so that a fair profit is almost assured. This, of course, is controlled by economic factors but, notwithstanding, the trade organizations do play an important part in this production curtailment.

It must be admitted that the average farmer cannot afford to let any of his land go idle in order to limit the production of certain crops, nevertheless the same effect might be produced by diversifying as greatly as possible. It is here that the co-operatives might well be used, as they sometimes are, in advisory capacities similar to trade associations and to create favorable farm-public opinion.

Porto Rico

PORTO Rico is a comparatively small place, still her one and only important industry is agriculture. Then consider that nearly 50 per cent of her crops were ruined or nearly ruined shortly after harvest time. On top of that the tobacco seedbeds, a major portion of her next year's crop, were ruined by the same hurricane. And worst of all, that is only a part of the total money value that was destroyed by the storm. Then consider our own troubles, crops may have been poor but they could have been worse. Rain bothered us quite a bit and prices are low but, nevertheless, we should be thankful at this time that we are New York farmers.

Soviet Farm Relief

THE Russian Soviet government some time ago adopted a policy of coercion to meet the grain crisis which was facing Russia at that time. They called the measure "extraordinary" as indeed it was. Apparently the government tried to force the peasant class into growing a farm crop that had little value compared with other industrial products. Finally, President Rykow of the Council of Peoples' Commissars was forced, under pressure of the peasant classes as well as the urban laboring classes, to rescind this measure and adopt a new one. It appears that at the present time in Russia it is impossible to strike a fair balance between the cost of agricultural products and the other industrial products so that the peasants can have their share of the nation's wealth.

We trust that this is not the type of farm relief that our aspiring candidates offer to the American farmer in return for the farmer's support at the elections.

Titles for Volume XXV

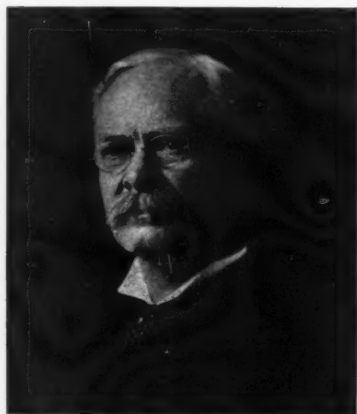
The title pages for our twenty-fifth volume are now ready for distribution. We will gladly send these to any of our subscribers who may desire them.



Former Student Note's

Comstocks Celebrate Golden Wedding

On October 7, Emeritus Professors John Henry Comstock '74 and Anna Botsford Comstock '85 observed their golden wedding anniversary. Both are



internationally known in their respective fields of science. As such, they are a couple unique in university and scientific circles.

Professor Comstock, a pioneer entomologist, is internationally known as an outstanding teacher, investigator, and writer of books and articles in the entomological field. His books, "A Manual for the Study of Insects," "Insect Life," "Notes on Entomology," "Reports on Cotton Insects," "The Handbook of Entomology," "Introduction to Entomology," "The Spider Book," and "The Wings of Insects" are standard works in this field.

In 1923 the National League of Women Voters, through a special committee appointed for the purpose, named twelve of the greatest living American women "who had contributed most in their respective fields for the betterment of the world." Mrs. Comstock was one of three Cornell women thus honored. Her citation was for preeminence in the field of nature study and illustrations. Martha Carey Thomas of the Class of 1877 and Martha Van Rensselaer of the Class of 1909 were the other Cornell women named in their respective fields of education and home economics. Mrs. Comstock as a teacher, writer, and illustrator in the field of nature study is recognized as an authority. Her writings include "Ways of the Six-Footed," "How to Keep Bees," "Confessions to a Heathen Idol," "Handbook of Nature Study," "The Pet Book," "Bird, Animal, Tree and Plant Notebooks."

The Comstocks' fifty years of married life are intimately associated with the growth and development of Cornell, for, with the exception of a few years devoted to study and teaching in other institutions, they have been connected with the University in the capacity of students and teachers since 1869. Professor Comstock attended the University from 1869 until his graduation in 1874. Mrs. Comstock attended Cornell from 1875 to 1876 and from 1883 to 1886, receiving the degree of B.S. in 1885.

Mr. Comstock is a fellow of the London Entomological Society, a member of the

Société Entomologique de France, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Entomological Society, and the California Academy of Sciences. Mrs. Comstock is an associate editor of the American Nature Association and a member of the Society of American Wood Engravers.

The University community noted the significant anniversary in the lives of two of its most distinguished alumni by the presentation of a testimonial signed by their personal friends and associates.

—Cornell Alumni News



'84

Fred Boshart, died at his home in Lowville, New York, on October 17. Mr. Boshart was very prominent as a banker in Lowville, and as president of the Sheffield Farms Milk Producers Association.

'00

Otto F. Hunziker, at a luncheon given in his honor at Berne, Switzerland, on

August 11, by the Swiss Dairy Commission, was awarded a gold medal for distinguished work in science. He is the fourth to receive this honor.

'05

H. S. Jackson is now chief of the department of botany and plant pathology at the Indiana Experiment Station. He recently accepted the chair of mycology and

cryptogamic botany at the University of Toronto. He will begin his work there January 1. He is well known for his work on rust fungi.

'06

Charles F. Shaw, who is professor of soil technology at the University of California, and in charge of the soil survey in the State, spent last July in Mexico

giving lectures and conducting field excursions on soil formation and classifications at the Meoqui Conference. His address is 320 Hilgard Hall, Berkeley.

Leland M. Baum is poultry farming. His address is 800 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

'11

Waldemar H. (Pat) Fries on September 21 was elected a vice-president of the tradesmen's National Bank and Trust Company, with headquarters at the Germantown office, 5614 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Since 1923 he has been connected with Lewis and Company, investment bankers in Philadelphia.

'12

E. V. Hardenburg made a rather extensive trip through New England and the Maritime Provinces of Canada, attending potato meetings and tours in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, between August 8 and August 22. He met several Cornell people and sent us a lot of notes.

'14

Harris M. Benedict, professor of botany at the University of Cincinnati, and his daughter Jean, 18, a freshman in the same institution, were killed Wednesday, October 17, near the college, when their automobile skidded on a wet pavement and crashed broadside into a street car. Professor Benedict was a graduate of the University of Nebraska, but had spent two years in graduate study at Cornell, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1914.

Professor Benedict was known as a "second Burbank." He was the founder of the Blue Hydra Society of botany students at the university, and each year conducted a famous summer bird course there. He was president of the Ohio Academy of Science last year and recently was notified that he had been made a representative of the American Society of Plant Physiologists on the National Council of the American Association for the Advancement of science. He also was placed on the committee in charge of the botanical division of the same organization.

He leaves his widow and five children.

John J. Pollock is with the House of Tré-Jur, cosmetic makers. He lives at 1010 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. A second daughter, Winifred, was born recently.

I. William Tamor is in the investment securities business under the firm name of I. Wm. Tamor and Company, at 60 Park Place, Newark, New Jersey. He lives at 168 Heywood Avenue, Orange, New Jersey.

'16

Lewis R. Hart is general manager of the Western Division of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, at 523 Wells Fargo Building, San Francisco.

Harold E. Irish has been appointed requirements development supervisor in the telephone sales department of the Western Electric Company. He has been with the company since 1919, and for seven years was in charge of purchase engineering. After a trip abroad to study European methods of purchasing he was last year transferred to the company's commercial department to supervise studies in regard to telephone supplies prices and to promote the use of standard telephone supplies among the companies of the Bell system.

E. L. Kirkpatrick is now in charge of research work in rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Kirkpatrick received his degree at Cornell in 1922, for rural social organization. He later became Associate Agricultural Economist in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. His six years in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show an enviable record.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Suiter announce the arrival of Esther Thelma on September 29. They are living at Shamokin, Pennsylvania.

'17

Mary I. Potter is research commissioner at the Henry E. Huntington Library at Pasadena, California.

'18

Girard Hammond, formerly a business manager of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, is named as one of the stockholders in the newly consolidated advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn. This combination unites two of the country's largest and most promising advertising businesses. A statement issued by the company says that all the stockholders are actively engaged in the business.

Since July Frederick W. Loede, Jr., has been engineer and secretary of the Passaic County, New Jersey, Park Commission. His address is 320 Moore Avenue, Leonia, New Jersey.

'19

Dana G. Card is assistant in marketing at Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Von Lengerke of East Orange, New Jersey, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy to William R. Whittingham, 3d. She is a graduate of Columbia.

'20

Guy M. Nearing is in the insurance business with the Nearing Agency in Bowling Green, Ohio. His address is 129

East Court Street. He was married in September, 1927, to Miss Dorothy Phillips of Hudson, Michigan. He writes that Elon H. Priess '15 is with the H. J. Heinz Company.

'21

Clarence P. Hotson has been appointed acting head of the English department at Drury College, in Springfield, Montana, for this year. Last summer he worked at Harvard on his doctoral dissertation on Emerson and Swedenborg. He has a daughter, Grace Augusta, who will be two in October. An older daughter died of diphtheria in April.

Ralph J. Quackenbush is sales and advertising manager of the Des Moines unit of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. His address is 2809 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

'22

A daughter, Marguerite Louise, was born on September 28 to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O. Eastlack. Mrs. Eastlack was Marguerite A. Smith, Holyoke '22. They live in Woodbury, New Jersey.

'23

Thomas A. Brown is manager of the Port Chester and White Plains plants of the Sylvestre Oil Company, which markets furnace and fuel oils in the Metropolitan area. He lives at 134 Orawaupum Street, White Plains, New York.

W. H. "Bill" Davies recently married, is now living at Libson Street in St. Lawrence County, New York. He is operating a farm which he purchased in November, 1927. "Bill" specializes in Holstein cattle, and chickens.

Helen C. Works '26 A.B. and James S. Hatcock '23 were married at Sage Chapel on June 16. Miss Works is a daughter of Professor George A. Works, former head of the Division of Education at Cornell and now dean of the Graduate Library School at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Hatcock are living in Washington. He is connected with the United States Department of Agriculture.

A son, Howard Batemen, was born on June 3 to Mr. and Mrs. Rodolph Lewis Johnson of Charleston, West Virginia. Mrs. Johnson was formerly Margaret Porter Bateman '23.

A daughter, Elizabeth Marie, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Shiebler of Canandaigua, on July 26. Mrs. Shiebler was Lillian Bacon '23.

R. Elwood Thompson is still connected with the Division of Forestry in the Department of Conservation of Massachusetts. He lives in Great Barrington.

John Vandervort, Jr., '23, of Sidney Center, New York and Helen Manning

New Price Schedule

Castoria	-	-	29¢
J. & J. Red Cross Baby Powder	-	-	19¢
Woodbury's Soap	-	-	19¢
California Syrup of Figs	-	-	49¢
Doan's Kidney Pills	-	-	49¢
Pinkham's Co.	-	-	98¢

THE HILL DRUG STORE

C.W.Daniels, Prop.

328 College Ave.

BOSTONIANS

SHOES FOR MEN

PPRICE need no longer keep you from smart, good-looking shoes. Bostonians are always distinctive, always correct and priced where style is at no premium. The new Fall and Winter shoes in our windows today invite your inspection.

\$7 to \$11 a Pair

BUTTRICK & FRAWLEY
INCORPORATED

Ithaca's Largest Men's and Boy's Store

Bull, '26, of Middletown, New York, were married on July 21, 1928 at Middletown, New York.

We humbly apologize for mis-information concerning Philip Wakeley, '23. We trust we have the proper material now as "Phil" wrote A. W. Gibson '17 as follows.

"Your informant has got me all wrong, or nearly so. My name is Wakeley, not Wakely; I'm '23, not '24; I'm Assistant Silviculturist in charge of artificial foresta-

tion at the Southern Forest Experiment Station, and only at rare intervals even a pseudo-entomologist; 2323 Robert Street is my house address: and my office address is 326 Custom House Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

"Incidentally, Professor Guise has asked me to collect all the news I can concerning the foresters of '23. I'd appreciate long letters from them all, addressed to 326 Custom House Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.



Blast Stumps *with* HERCULES

THE land under stumps is tied up in a non-productive investment.

Set this land to work.

A little Hercules Dynamite properly placed will do the trick. It will help you to turn waste lands into fertile fields. Sign and mail the coupon printed below and we shall send you "Hercules Dynamite on the Farm" which tells you how to plant trees, dig ditches, break up hard subsoil and do many other things with the help of dynamite.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

900 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

Please send me a free copy of "Hercules Dynamite on the Farm."

Name.....

College.....

City..... State.....

1229

"Mrs. Wakeley (Alice—"Chris"—Carlson, '23) and Master Tendon and Miss Patricia Ann Wakeley are thriving, despite the inferiority of New Orleans to Ithaca as a place of residence."

'24

George F. Brewer has left the New York Life Insurance Company, and is now in the sales office of the Truscon Steel Company at 31 Union Square, New York.

Victor L. Crowell, Jr., resigned from the White Plains, New York school system in June, in order to accept a position in the biology department of the Trenton State Normal School. Victor will instruct in nature study and biology, and in methods of teaching nature study and biology. He taught nature study at a camp in Maine this summer. His new address is 108 Columbia Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey.

George Kreisel was married in August. He owns and runs a 160 acre farm. His address is Weedsport, New York, R.D. 3. His wife's maiden name was Ellen Hayes. George's old motto "sane, safe, and single" no longer holds true.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pigott of Rochester, New York, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Marguerite L. Pigott '24, to William A. Carran. Jr. '26 E.E. on July 30. They are living at 17829 Canterbury Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Leonard D. Slattery of Amsterdam, N. Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Mabel Kathleen Slattery '26, to George P. Vincent '24. He is now in the research laboratory of the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester. Miss Slattery, who received her A.B. from Vassar in '25, is now Carnegie research assistant in physics at Cornell.

'25

Eugene Borda, who is with the United Fruit Company at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, has been moved from his job as overseer of a banana farm and is now doing soil survey work.

Ruth Sofia Carlson '25 married Eric R. Ericson of Brooklyn, New York, January 4, 1928. They are living at 1422 Avenue S. Mrs. Ericson was formerly employed in the department of farm management for several years and later went to Gainesville, Florida, where she was similarly employed at the University of Florida. Mr. Ericson is connected with the Geology Department of the Gulf Refining Company of New York.

Evadne G. Farrar writes that she is teaching English and Marian N. Bronson '27 is teaching sciences in the Deposit, New York, High School. They live at 114 Second Street.

Robert W. McCord has announced the marriage of his daughter, Emily B. McCord '26 A.B., to Hewlett E. Sutton '25, on June 30 at Westbury, Long Island,

New York. They are living at Van Cott Avenue and Washington Street, Hempstead, Long Island.

Alexis L. Romanoff was married on September 1 to Anastasia J. Sayenko a graduate of the College of Pharmacy and Science in Philadelphia. Both were formerly students at the Tomask University, Russia. Dr. Romanoff is research instructor in poultry husbandry.

George C. Strong is manager and half owner of the Sunrise Farms in Water Mill, Long Island, New York. The major crop is potatoes, of which they have 120 acres this year. He and his wife, who was Alice V. Kangas '27, and their eleven-months-old son, George, Jr., are now living in their bungalow on Peconic Bay. Strong writes that a son, Theodore Earl, was born recently to Theodore F. Squires '25; also that Hervey S. Rose '25, "who is still single and proud of it" is raising potatoes on Long Island.

'26

Arvine C. Bowdish is a broker's clerk with Whitehouse and Company at 186 Remson Street, Brooklyn. This fall he is playing soccer with the Crescent Athletic Club. He is also on their lacrosse team.

Hilda Longyear is dietician and manager at a dormitory for men at Stanford University.

R. C. Bradley is manager of the Garber Poultry Farm, Enid, Oklahoma. Last spring he sold 100,000 baby chicks. This fall, he expects to house over 5500 pullets. Earl Mortimer '29 has been working with Mr. Bradley since this last June.

L. P. "Pete" Ham, extension instructor of publications, has resigned his position on the University staff in order to accept an advertising position with the American Agriculturist. He will make his headquarters in Chicago.

Albert Kurdt is manager of the Farm Bureau at Kingston, New York

Dean R. Marble and Anna Hamlin of Brockport, New York, were married April 10, 1928. Mrs. Marble was a teacher at the South Hill School, Ithaca. Mr. Marble is a member of the poultry department instructing staff.

Franklin F. Muller was married in Brooklyn, New York, on September 5 to Miss Joan L. Sullivan. Mrs. Muller is a graduate of Elmira College with the class of '27. They are living at Ithaca, R.F.D.7.

George G. Murray is supervisor of claims with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company at 1100 Park Square Building, Boston, Massachusetts. He writes that Frank B. MacKenzie '26 is with the Fox Case Corporation in New York.

Marjorie D. Van Order and Lester C. Kienze of Syracuse were married Tuesday

September 18. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Powers pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Ithaca. Mr. and Mrs. Kienze will make their home in Syracuse.

John L. Slack is manager of the Castle-ton Hotel at New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Ezra Armstrong Tuttle has announced the marriage of her daughter, Aletta M. Tuttle '26, to James Wilson Ramsey, on June 23 in Louisville, Ken-

tucky. He received the degree of B.S. from the University of Kentucky in '27, and of M.S. in Chemistry, from Oberlin last June.

'27

Ray Bender is now instructor in animal industry in the University of Delaware. Ray's new address is at Newark, Delaware.

A. H. "Bill" Blencoe '28, G. Harold Cowles '27, J. C. "Jim" Pettengill '28, and S. W. "Stan" Warren '27 toured the



From Frigid Zones to Tropics

HERMAN Trelle, who recently carried away both the wheat and oats championships at the International Exposition, is a modern farmer in the truest sense of the term. He has the scientific knowledge necessary to plan a successful season. He selects and knows how to use the equipment necessary to carry out his program.



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CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING

United States this summer in a Studebaker. They visited 27 states and two foreign countries (Canada and Mexico). One of the highlights of the trip was the four weeks spent working in the harvest fields of Nebraska. They started right after commencement in June, going west by the northern route. They went through the Corn Belt, Nebraska, Colorado, stopping to climb Pike's Peak and Long's Peak, and on through Idaho to Washington and the apple region.

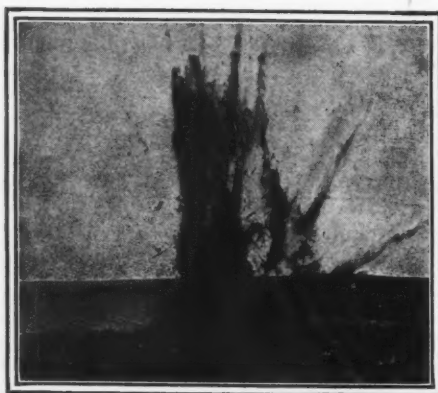
They came home through California, Arizona, Texas, the Cotton Belt and along the Atlantic Seaboard. They said they were glad to get back, but we don't know yet what the reasons were.

In Fairport, Iowa, they stopped to see F. "Bugs" Fish '28. "Bugs" was working for the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries during the summer. He is now an instructor in the department of hygiene at Johns Hopkins University. He gave them a "free" meal.

At Auburn, Alabama, they saw C. G. "Cam" Garman '28 who is an instructor in farm management at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

"Bill" is back on the home farm near Cooperstown, New York, helping his father. Harold is farming at Ashville, New York, trying to put into practical use some of the ideas he got while on the trip. "Stan" is an instructor and doing graduate work in Cornell at the farm management department.

WHAT THE COLLEGE DOES FOR THE FARM



Acres made to order

THOUSANDS of acres of rich, productive land have been added to the farms of this country by the removal of scattered stumps and boulders, which prevented the cultivation of the entire field, reduced its yield, and the farmers' income.

The Federal Government, with the aid of the State Agricultural Colleges, made economical stump and boulder removal possible by supplying an efficient, low-cost land-clearing explosive, such as Pyrotol, and demonstrating to the farmers how to use it. Through the agricultural leaders in your college and other State Colleges, and the Extension Service, farmers were shown the advantages of using explosives to remove stumps and boulders from partially cleared acreage, or adding more acres by clearing cut-over land. The value of crops

grown on the sites of former stumps and boulders quickly pays the blasting costs. The cleared acre is the profit-maker.

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Town.....

State.....

T. Morton Bright is with the Florex Gardens, rose growers, in North Wales, Pa. He was married last April to Miss Clara E. Lukens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin G. Lukens. She is a graduate of Martha Washington Seminary. They live at South Broad Street, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

Lyman W. Davison '16 has announced the marriage of his sister, Mildred Ethel Davison '27, to Frank Austin Conerton, Jr., on June 17, at Lynbrook, Long Island, New York. Mr. Conerton is a graduate of Drexel Institute.

Wendell Fields is still assisting the farmers of Onondaga County in their efforts to be better farmers. For nearly two years now he has been assistant Farm Bureau Manager of that county. We occasionally see "Wen" back on the campus, attending various conventions.

Arnold Hilbert was married to Ruth L. Carlton in Danby on June 28. Arnold is practicing "vet" in Candor where he and his bride are living. The wedding was a double one, his brother Kenneth '28 Veterinary being married to Evangeline Baylor of Danby. Kenneth has accepted a position with the Veterinary College at Farmingdale, Long Island, where he and his bride are living.

A daughter, Marie Kemp, was born on July 31 to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hoadley. Mrs. Hoadley was Elma E. Little '27. They are living at 17 Hampton Avenue, Schenectady, New York.

Ida May Hungerford '27 and Joseph W. McCartney were married at the home of the bride's parents on July 7. Ida has been teaching for the past year in the High School at Roslyn, Long Island. Mr. McCartney is an employee in the poultry department. They are living at 708 Mitchell Street, Ithaca.

"Dave" Sage, who took graduate work in the Poultry Husbandry Department in 1928, is now working for the Pennsylvania Railroad. His address is Hartsdale, New York.

Edmund Vial is now located at the Agricultural and Scientific Bureau, 19 West 44th St. New York City, where he is statistician for the firm.

'28

Newman T. Allison is assistant manager of Stouffers Lunch at 618 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He lives at the Downtown Branch Y. M. C. A.

Charles W. Atkinson was married on June 18 to Doris M. Hitching. They are living in Honolulu, H. T.

Ruth Birge is the head dietitian at Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia. Her mail should be addressed to the College there.

Clarence F. Blewer is a bank clerk in Chicago. His address is Harris Trust and Savings Bank, 115 West Monroe Street. He spent the summer abroad traveling in an orchestra. "Babe" was business manager of THE COUNTRYMAN last year.

Eleanor Bretsch is living at 134 Third St., Newburgh, New York. She is teaching home economics in the Junior High School.

Evelyn Calkins and Corrine Messing are student dietitians in the Buffalo City Hospital. They are living at 51 Pembroke Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

Reynold O. Claycomb '27 and Elinor B. Shipman '27 A.B. were married last March. Claycomb is assistant steward at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo, New York. They are living at 145 Cottage Street.

Edna M. Cobb is a home management specialist in the extension service of the University of Maine. She lives at 58 Main Street, Orono, Maine.

E. D. "Dede" Dann recently married Arthur Bullock. They are living at Canton, Pennsylvania. He is a graduate of Penn State and a lawyer.

Carlotta F. Denman married William H. Kimball '27 Arts October 6, in Sage Chapel. They are living at Brooktondale, New York. Mr. Kimball is in business now in Ithaca.

Elizabeth E. "Betty" Denman is teaching domestic science in the Cortland High School.

John Ehrlich is now at 1200 College Road, Durham, North Carolina. He is a fellow in botany and a graduate student in botany and plant pathology. He spent the summer in the Adirondacks in the employ of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture assisting in investigation of Woodgate rust on Scotch pine and blister rust of white pine. "Johnny" edited THE COUNTRYMAN last year.

Warren W. Fisk is associated with the F. G. Shattuck Company in the Schrafts tea room at 418 South Warren Street, Syracuse, New York. He lives at 653 West Onondaga Street.

Mildred L. Gordon is staying at home in Dwight, Illinois, until February, when

she will enter the dietitians' training course at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

Laura Griswold, former woman's editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, spent the summer at Chautauqua, New York, as one of the dietitians in the country club there. This year she is in the co-operative cafeteria in Grand Central Station in New York. She is living in Butler Hall

at 119 Street and Morningside Drive, New York City.

Harriet Kratzer is spending the year at home in Baldwinsville, New York.

Mildred Kratzer is teaching domestic science in the Junior High School at Canastota, New York.

Harry Limbacher breezed into the New York City offices of the Dairymen's

"The Tornado has blown down our Mill I want to borrow \$10,000"

When the terrible tornado swept across the midwest back in 1896, it left Purina Mills a heap of ruins.

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And now the little pioneer mill was wiped out—no tornado insurance, no money to rebuild, no security to offer the banker.

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Purina is proud of the fact the banker had the confidence which built back that little mill. Purina is proud of the fact that each year more and more farmers had confidence—a confidence that has made possible the stretching of the

one little mill into the 18 big mills of today.

For thirty-four years Purina has kept faith with the farmer. And Purina is *still* building confidence—by building more profitable live-stock and poultry.

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APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper) are the highest quality sheets manufactured. Unequaled for Roofing, Siding, Flumes, Tanks and all sheet metal work. Use Keystone Roofing Tin for residences. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Sold by leading dealers.

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is the basis of many dairy ration formulas, of various protein contents—formulas that balance well with all kinds of roughage and home-grown grains.

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Corn Products Refining Co.
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AND EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION



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League and persuaded them that he should be given a chance at running the organization. After working a month at the League Plant in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, he received an advancement, being sent to Liberty, New York.

Miss Elizabeth Hague Lincoln, niece of Professor Paul M. Lincoln, director of the School of Electrical Engineering, married Harrison Louis Goodman '26 M.E., of Harriman, Tennessee on June 9. The couple are living in Seneca Falls where Mr. Goodman holds a position with the Gould Pump Company.

Rachel A. Merritt is teaching home-making in the Alexandria Bay, New York, High School. She lives at 152 Walton Street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Morgan have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miriam D. E. Morgan '28 to Robert F. Brand '26 A.B. in Ithaca on September 29. Brand is in the Romance Language Department at Hobart College.

Earnest F. Nohle is teaching agriculture in the High School in Wolcott, New York.

After a try at various other jobs, "Hank" Quinn has finally taken up Agricultural work. He is living at 41 Van Wort Street, Albany, New York and is working for the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Hans M. Ries is food controller for Horwath and Horwath, public accountants and auditors in New York. His address is 567 West 113th Street, New York.

Nellie Rightmeyer of Slaterville Road, '28, was married on October 12 to William J. Hamilton, of Flushing, Long Island, '26. Mr. Hamilton is an instructor in biology at Cornell, working for his doctor's degree.

Jeanette Seely has received a position with Herman Walendorf, florist at the Hotel Ansonia, New York.

S. Reuben Shapley is assistant county agent of Niagara County for October and November. "Rube" spent the summer at home helping his father on the farm. His mail should be sent to the Farm Bureau Office, Lockport, New York.

Ernest Terwilliger is assistant manager of the Hotel Bridgway in Springfield, Massachusetts.

George E. Tuoti is with the Cape Cod Nurseries in Falmouth, Massachusetts. His address there is Box 321.

"Phil" Wallace is now working on a large sugar plantation in Cuba.

Hermione Wilcox has a position as a student dietitian in a hospital at Rochester

Nellie M. "Len" Wilson is teaching at Wayland, New York.

Marjorie "Marge" Stevens is teaching domestic science in Churchville, New York and is also the 4H Club leader in that place.

Dr. R. S. Kirby '22 and his family visited the plant pathology department for a week during October. Dr. Kirby is the acting chief of extension plant pathology at Penn State.

Miss Synthia Westcott, research assistant to Professor H. H. Whetzel, is spending a short vacation on the Pacific coast.

Professor E. A. White of the department of floriculture was one of the principal speakers at the national meeting of retail florists held in West Braden, Indiana, September 27-28. He spoke of the facilities which colleges now have for the training of students who intend to some day operate flower stores. A recent survey showed that Cornell offers the most and best organized work in retailing, and is closely followed by the University of Illinois; Ohio State University and Pennsylvania State College offer a moderate amount of work in this rather new field. The first definite work began at Cornell in 1919 to try and teach students how to better use flowers for decoration and designs and has now developed to a point where the students stage at least one flower show a year to which the public is invited, exhibits are shown from little vases to a whole banquet table.

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Events

The Campus Countryman

Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume X

Ithaca, New York, November 1928

Number 2

DAIRY TEAM PLACES FOURTH IN CATTLE JUDGING CONTEST

27 Teams in Keen Competition at
National Dairymen's Show

THE dairy judging team placed fourth in the student's intercollegiate dairy cattle judging contest at the National Dairymen's show at Memphis, Tennessee. Twenty-seven teams were entered, each from a different state. New York was represented by the Cornell team composed of R. A. "Bob" Dyer '29, E. E. Foster '29, and J. W. "Jerry" Stiles '29. Professor C. A. Allen coached the team. The first four places in order went to Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and New York. Cornell was the first eastern team to place; thereby clearing its record of the defeat suffered from the Connecticut aggies earlier in the season at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Make Ten Day Trip

The team and coach left on their ten day trip Wednesday, October 10. They visited several farms in the vicinities of Rochester and Buffalo for practice in judging. At Cincinnati the boys made a sight-seeing tour.

The judging contest took place on the Memphis fair grounds Saturday, October 13. The twenty-seven college teams judged the four major breeds of dairy cattle, Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey, and Guernsey. The three rings for each breed were for bulls, aged-cows, and heifers. Each contestant gave a two minute speech for his placing of the aged-cows. The results of the contest were announced at a banquet for the judging teams Tuesday evening.

"Jerry" was high man on the team, placing fourth in the judging of Jerseys and ninth in the judging of all breeds. But the teams high rating was due to the consistent good work of every man.

More than 35,000 farmers through the G. L. F. Exchange and the Dairymen's League are cooperating with the ag college in determining the amount of protein necessary for cow diet. The experiment started November 1, and will continue for two years using 36 purebred and grade Holsteins.

UPPER CAMPUS MEN RECEIVE ATHLETIC AWARDS

Varsity Crew "C"
Katz, Bernard '29

Junior Varsity Insignia

Godfrey, G. L. '28
Moody, J. E. '28
Stillman, W. W. '29
Todd, C. H. '29
Bate, H. H. '30

Freshman Crew Numerals

Lueder, F. A. '31
Smith, E. M. '31

Varsity Baseball "C"

Cushman, B. S. '28
LaFrance, A. '28
Hanselman, C. '28
Schultz, W. '28
Lewis, R. W. '30

DR. LADD BACK FROM EUROPE COMPARES FARMING

Dr. C. E. Ladd is back from a six months' visit in Europe. He drove a car seven thousand miles through England and Scotland. In England he assisted in starting farm management research at one of the institutions. In Denmark and Germany he made a careful comparison of farming with that in the United States. Each excels in certain fields. In particular, England is studying and caring for pastures to a much greater extent than the United States is, but New York produces better milk than can be found in any place in Europe. The American farmer is much more efficient in handling labor on his farm, but the European farmer in general uses his farm land more intensively. He says that colleges in the United States have made a much closer study of educational methods in extension teaching than those in Europe, and that a closer relationship exists between the extension worker and the farmer in the United States than in most European countries. In Denmark, however, he found quite as close a relationship as in the United States.

FLORICULTURISTS WILL HOLD "MUM" BALL AND FLOWER SHOW

Floral Decorations and Exhibits Make
Willard Straight Dance Unique

THE Floriculture Club and Phi Alpha Xi, honorary floriculture society, sponsors of the Cornell Spring Flower Show, have added an elaborate fall formal dance to their program to be held in Willard Straight Friday, November 2 in the midst of a flower setting of chrysanthemums whose beauty and interest will approach that of the spring flower show. One of the features of unusual interest will be a realistic woodland setting out under the stars upon the west terrace—Whole shocks of corn, field mice, and a harvest moon with somnulent music drifting in from somewhere! Mr. Foster Coffin has given his fullest cooperation and that of his assistants to make this dance unique. Professor E. A. White, head of the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture, states that in the floral setting the department's resources will be augmented by those of the large flower interests throughout the state. The music will be supplied by Vinc Maloney's Serenaders of Owasco lake.

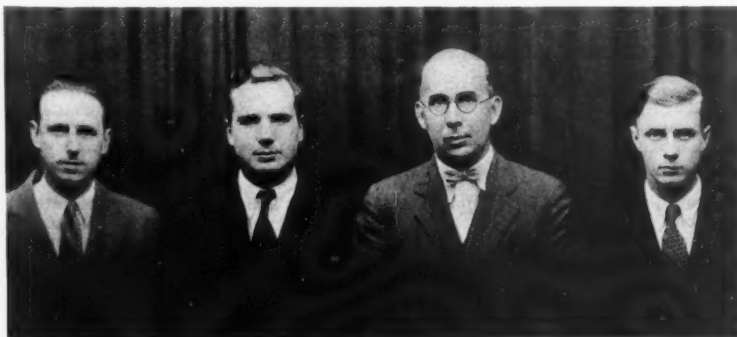
Afternoon Flower Show

The display will be complete and open for public inspection Friday afternoon. No charge for admission will be made for the afternoon program, as the purpose of the display is purely educational. There will be music from 3:30 until 6:00. A corsage fashion show will be presented to aid the wearer of flowers in the problems of flower etiquette. At the same time the florists and horticulturists of the state will have a meeting. A banquet has been planned for 6:30 with a varied program of speeches and stunts.

The men on the committees in charge of the dance festivities and decorations are: from Pi Alpha Xi, R. A. "Don" Aymer '29, H. H. Handelman '29, F. W. "Zeke" Ruzicka '29; from the Floriculture Club, D. J. "Fleck" Fleckenstein '30, R. C. "Dick" Churchill '30, and J. M. "Joe" Johnston '30.

The patrons and patronesses of the occasion will be President and Mrs. Farrand, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Treman, Sr., Colonel and Mrs. Beacham, Miss Ruth L. Fitch, dean of women, Miss Grace Seeley of Sage College, Professor and Mrs. Bristow Adams, Mrs. Conger of Willard Straight Hall, Professor and Mrs. E. A. White, Professor and Mrs. J. C. Beal, Professor Ralph W. Curtis, Professor and Mrs. Chester Hunn, Professor and Mrs. Joseph C. Porter.

The plant path department held its annual picnic in Upper Enfield Gorge Monday evening, October 15. There were 66 persons present, including members of the staff, their families, and graduate students. The department took advantage of the occasion to honor Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Cook who were married during the summer. The department gave a pageant showing the exploits of Cook's most famous ancestors, Captain Cook, the navigator, and Dr. Cook, the pseudo discoverer of the North Pole.



DAIRY JUDGING TEAM

E. E. Foster

J. W. Stiles

Professor C. A. Allen

R. A. Dyer

F. B. MORRISON APPOINTED HEAD OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Dr. Morrison Accepts Post Left Vacant by the Retirement of Professor Wing

Dr. F. B. Morrison, formerly director of the New York state experiment stations, has been appointed head of the animal husbandry department, and Dr. U. P. Hedrick, prominent horticulturist, succeeds Dr. Morrison as head of the Geneva Experiment Station.

Dr. Morrison takes the vacancy left by Professor Wing's retiring in June. Professor Wing was head of the department for forty years, and retired with the rank of professor emeritus. Dr. Morrison, who came from the University of Wisconsin, was head of the experiment stations for the past year. He is the author of a standard book on feeds and feeding.

A. R. Mann Has New Duties

Dean A. R. Mann now combines with his duties and title of Dean, those of the directorship of the Cornell Experiment Station. He has been dean of the ag college for ten years, and returned last year from a two year visit to Europe where he studied questions in relation to agricultural education.

FLORICULTURE STUDENTS

TAKE INTERESTING TRIP

Students taking the commercial floriculture course made an inspection trip to Rome and Utica on October 19, and visited the leading florists there. In Rome the first visit was at the retail store of John E. Coykendall who gave a very interesting talk on the management of a retail store where all the flowers sold are bought and not grown by the florist. Some very beautiful chrysanthemums which were grown in California and shipped East were shown to the class as illustrating how far a florist will go to obtain fine flowers today. The store and growing ranges of Ivar Ringdahl were also visited, and at the new greenhouse range the younger members of the class were introduced to the foreman, Mr. Arthur Bool, who for many years previous to 1927 was in charge of the floriculture greenhouses here at Cornell. In the afternoon the store and greenhouse ranges of Charles Baker at Utica were inspected quite carefully because he has the largest and most modern greenhouse range in northwestern New York. Mr. Baker was formerly mayor of Utica and in an inspiring talk emphasized the fact that floriculture is still in its infancy and needs the services of specialists.

AG COLLEGE SPONSERS

COUNTY DRAMATIC CONTEST

On the neutral ground of Yates county, Schuyler, Ontario, and Steuben counties will compete for the district championship in the state dramatic contest, November 17, at Penn Yan. Each group of players is the champion of its own county and the winners of the district championship will go to Ithaca to try for the state championship.

Steuben county will be represented by the Prattsburg home bureau with the play "The Teeth of the Gift Horse"; Moreland home bureau of Schuyler county will present "Sparkling Lucia"; and the Cheshire Grange from Ontario county will give "One Hundred Dollars."

The college of agriculture sponsors these annual dramatic contests and the final contest takes place at Ithaca during Farm and Home Week in February. The state

HEB-SA

G. W. Behrman, Jr.
F. K. Beyer
B. S. Cushman, Jr.
Kenneth Davenport
C. F. Olsen
A. T. Ringrose
L. L. Voigt
R. D. West

HELIOS

L. L. Clough
C. H. Colvin
George Cornwall
E. E. Foster
W. F. Foster
H. S. Northrop
A. J. Rissman
R. J. Smith

is divided into five districts, each of which includes a number of counties. This is the second year such a contest has been scheduled.

The winning group for the state receives \$50, while the other four groups in the finals receive awards of \$20 each. Four of the five awards are provided by the American Agriculturist, the fifth by an anonymous donor.

HOTEL ASSOCIATION MEETS

The Hotel Association held its first meeting of the year at the Alpha Sigma Phi house, 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, October 10. The president of the association, A. C. Hunt, '29, welcomed all the new members. Professors H. B. Meek, in charge of the hotel course, gave a short talk on the hotelmen's convention at Denver, where many hotel men expressed their appreciation of the course in hotel management given here. Plans for the opening of Hotel Ezra Cornell were discussed. Refreshments consisting of the usual doughnuts and cider were served.

Prize for Hotel Junior

The Ahrens Publishing Company, publishers of hotel periodicals, has announced a prize of 100 dollars, first class passage to and from Europe, and a position in a European hotel for the summer. The prize is to be awarded to the junior in the hotel management course at Cornell who succeeds in getting the most in print in the Ahrens publications during the year.

WILL HOLD 3RD POULTRY SCHOOL

The poultry department will conduct its third annual poultry and egg marketing school the week of November 19. The school was started two years ago, because of the need for better marketing and because of the increased demand for knowledge on this subject, with an attendance of twelve. The following year twenty-five attended, it is expected that the number will again increase greatly.

According to the poultry department the symptoms of overproduction are becoming more evident each year, and the more progressive poultrymen, instead of giving most of their attention, as formerly, to quantity production of poultry and eggs, are now seeking to improve marketing methods, for the best results. The poultry business, says the department, is not only a business but is highly competitive business and no poultryman can afford to neglect so important a part as marketing. The poultry department is conducting the registration and distribution of information.

AG-DOMECON ASSOCIATION HOLDS FALL GET-TOGETHER

Unusual Program Makes Evening Highly Entertaining

The first Ag-Domecon get-together of the year was held on Tuesday evening, October 9 in Roberts Assembly at 8:15. The main talk of the evening was given by Dean A. R. Mann, '04, who spoke on the common interests of the students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. H. H. "Benny" Benson '29, director of ag athletics, gave a talk on athletics and members of the faculty entertained with special features.

Dean Mann told how originally home economics had been part of the Ag College, but finally the State had established separate colleges. He went on to state that both colleges had retained their primary interest in rural life. He said that we are all united on common ground as Cornellians. He ended his speech with an invitation to all students to come to his office to talk things over and get acquainted.

Professor G. A. Everett '99, gave a witty description of the French Canadians, for whom he has a high regard, and finished by reading "The Old Time," a story full of local color of French-Canada.

Professor O. F. Cutris '16 and Professor L. H. MacDaniels '17, entertained the assembly with some songs to the accompaniment of a guitar. The selection most enjoyed by the students was one containing remarks about some of the members of the faculty.

Frosh Welcomed

Under the direction of H. H. "Howie" Beers '29, president of the Ag Association and presiding officer, the assembly composed a parody to the round "Little Tommy Tinker," as a welcome to the frosh. Here it is:

"You dear little frosh
You're welcome by gosh
So don't begin to cry
Ma, Ma, poor little innocent guy."

Refreshments were served and a dance was held in Domecon 245. The music was supplied by "Hal" Brown's orchestra.

The Floriculture Club held the first meeting of the year in Home Economics Assembly on Tuesday evening, October 16. A buffet supper, partaken by the students and faculty, was followed by a short business meeting. Stunts, staged by undergraduate members, included some caricatures of professors in the department, and a very amusing Romeo and Juliet balcony scene. F. C. Coddington, Sp., also projected moving pictures of his trip to Europe. The pictures took the meeting for a European trip, traveling from England and its floricultural exhibits, through France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Holland. After the pictures the floor was cleared, and dancing to the tune of a portable phonograph was in order for the rest of the evening.

The new members of the plant path department are: Miss L. D. Bailey, assistant, is a graduate of Wellesley of the class of '28. B. H. Davis, assistant, graduated from Wabash with the class of '28. E. Erickson has an Armstrong fellowship for investigation of diseases of shade trees; he is from the University of Minnesota of the class of '26. L. Heusted, assistant, Oberlin, class '28. R. Winters, assistant, Kansas, class of '28.

After the Game

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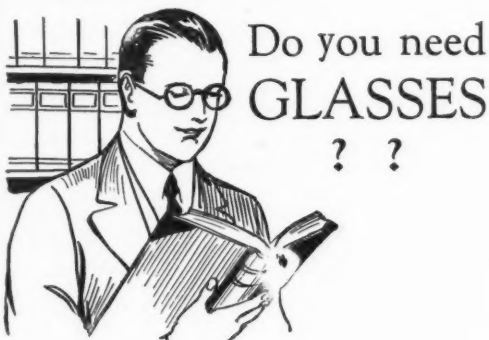
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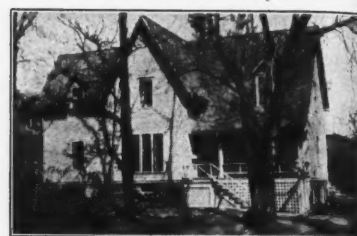
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GIRLS EXPERIMENT WITH VARIOUS FOOD COST LEVELS

THE girls in the Apartment last spring subjected themselves to an experiment with four food cost levels according to the figures given by Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews. These figures were computed from food budgets of family incomes ranging from the lowest to the highest. The figures per day are as follows: 40 cents per man, 32 cents per woman; 53 cents per man, 42 cents per woman; 82 cents per man, 64 cents per woman; the last and liberal level 1.20-\$2.00 per man, and \$.96-\$1.60 per woman.

Four days were given to each level and this series was repeated twice. In all cases the aim was to get an adequate diet as to protein, carbohydrate, calcium, phosphorus, iron and vitamins A, B, C and D. An average for a group of college women was taken as the basis for the calorie requirement per day. The Cornell point system was employed in determining whether the meals were adequate in supplying calcium, phosphorus, and iron.

Low Level Proves Less Palatable

When the girls were living on 32 cents per person per day they did not eat between meals. Of necessity for the calorie requirement in this low cost level, the carbohydrate foods were used too freely. Dried fruits and dried beans supplanted fresh fruits and the more expensive fresh vegetables. Due to lack of fresh fruits in the diet Vitamine C content was low. Cheese and legumes were used as the source of protein, rather than the more expensive meats.

By contrast the girls found it much simpler to live on the 96 cent level than on the 32 cent level. On the higher level guests could be entertained or an occasional meal could be taken out.

HOME PRACTICE GROUPS CHANGE

On November 4, Grace Bowell, Frances Hook, Lydia Kitt, Charlotte Kolb, and Edith Young went into the Lodge for their five weeks of home practice under the supervision of Miss Sannie Callan.

On the same day Eleanor Dempsey, Ruth Gaynor, Marian Irvine, Evangeline Kelsey, Mary Quigley, and Hermaine Stewart entered the apartment in the Domecon building for their practice under Miss Faith Fenton.

APARTMENT MAKES GAY

For the first four weeks of school the girls who were carrying out their home practice in the Apartment, namely, Thelma Dalrymple, Marian Hollway, Elizabeth Strong and Betty Philbrick, took as their special project the giving of parties.

They gave a card party one evening for sixteen at which many of the instructors of the College were present. Their most unusual entertainment was a futuristic

OMICRON NU

Catherine Buckelew
Jean Warren
Esther Young

party. All was as it is to be fifty years hence—the costumes, the refreshments and the games. The winner of one of the games received a futuristic picture, and the loser a pair of spectacles to better enable her to see into the future. Alcohol and salt burning together in a bowl cast a striking futuristic light over the party. Refreshments were served by a mechanical servant in a tinfoil suit.

According to custom the Apartment is planning a formal party, which will this year take the form of an election party. Cakes with the names of the candidates and salads molded like the Capitol will be served as refreshments.

GIRL ATTENDS DETROIT SCHOOL

Helen Whalen '29 is studying at the Merrill-Palmer School of Homemaking during the first term this year. The school is located at 71 Ferry Avenue, East, in Detroit, Michigan. She was sent there by the College of Home Economics here because of her high scholarship and interest in home economics work. While there she will take courses in nutrition and in nursery school work, and will receive credit in them to replace similar courses given here.

EDITORIAL

Did we enter home economics to learn to cook and sew? No, of course not. Why, then, did we enter? Probably because we wanted to become teachers, dietitians, or extension workers,—because we wanted to acquire one of those indefinite things called an education.

Of course we expect learning to cook and sew is a part of that education, but almost a greater part of it is the making of contacts with other people—learning what and how the rest of the world thinks. The Home Economics Club to which every domecon girl automatically belongs offers friendship to all in the College. THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN opens competitions twice a year, which offer training in business and in editorial and news writing. The two honorary societies in the College are a goal toward which to strive throughout the four years.

Yea, verily, if during our educating process in home economics we have availed ourselves of all the opportunities which the College offers us, in our senior year we'll probably be allowed to wheel the Lodge baby about the campus!

NEW FACULTY MEMBERS HAVE HAD MUCH EXPERIENCE

THE College of Home Economics has four new members on its staff this year. Dr. Marion Pfund of the department of foods and nutrition comes from Yale University where her advanced work in chemistry has been done. Miss Pfund also has a degree from Vassar and from Simmons College. She has been a member of the staff at Vassar, and has also had experience as chemist with a commercial firm. At Cornell she is particularly interested in teaching the practical application of chemistry to the preparation of foods.

Three of the new members come direct from Columbia where they have received advanced degrees. Miss Murial Brasie, who teaches textiles and clothing, and Miss Laura Leske, who is in charge of millinery, both did their graduate work in household arts education. Miss Brasie was formerly a member of the faculty of Stout Institute as teacher of household arts and clothing. Miss Leske is a graduate of Oklahoma University and specialized in textiles and clothing at Columbia.

Miss Helen Hubbell, the new specialist in nutrition, who also comes from Columbia, has taught nutrition at the University of Washington and the School of Nursing, Yale University. During the war she was in France doing canteen work for the Y. M. C. A., and for two and a half years she was with the Red Cross working as nutritionist with the Henry Street Settlement nurses in two health centers in New York.

FRESHMEN ARE ENTERTAINED

The Domecon freshmen were entertained on Tuesday evening, October 30, at a Hallowe'en party. Both the faculty and the students appeared in masquerade costumes, and entered with spirit into the evening of dancing and stunts.

Ferne Griffith '29 had charge of the party. She was assisted by Frances Leonard '30, food; Pete Talbot '30, publicity; Frankie Hauslein '30, program; Dora Wagner '30, guests and arrangements; and Pauline Terwilliger '30, decorations.

MASS MEETING WAS HELD

A compulsory home economics mass meeting was called by Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the College, on Wednesday afternoon, October 31, in room 245. Edith Young '29, president of the Home Economics Club presided. She urged everyone to pay her dues of fifty cents a year to the Club. Since every girl in domecon is a member of the Club she can show her interest and loyalty by paying dues and attending the few meetings during the year.

All the freshmen girls are urged to sign up to be on either the social or the publicity committee throughout the year.

The next meeting which will be held in December will be in the form of a tea at 4:30 in room 100 of the College building.

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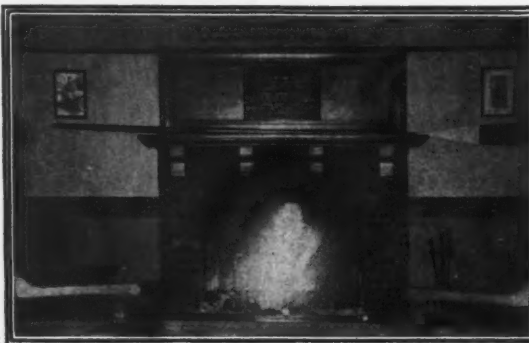
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Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

LUMBER JACKS HOLD FIRST MEETING IN CLUBROOM

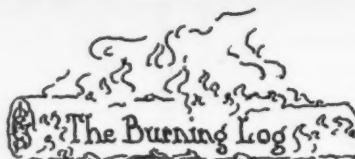
DURING forestry camp in the Adirondacks, our club officers concocted plans for the first reunion of the Cornell Foresters. In due time October 9 rolled around and the frosh met their classmates as well as the sophs and upperclassmen. That inimitable trio of "Chief" Hosmer, "Reck" Recknagel and "Sammy" Spring welcomed the entering woodsmen and spoke of the good (?) work accomplished by the seniors at the summer camp. President Marvin Smith '29 outlined the aim of the forestry club and spoke briefly on some of the outstanding points in its history. The proposal of an annual Frontier Ball was favorably received and a committee of "Pil" Bullock '29, "Franz" Beyer '29, "Jidge" Hedden '29, and "Eddie" Guck '29 with "Marv" Smith ex-officio, was appointed to investigate a date and act as the general committee for the dance. Subordinate committees to carry on the work will be announced later. In view of the large number of student-operated dances already scheduled, the committee has decided to hold the frontier Ball after Thanksgiving. "Klondike" Connor '29, of pulp and paper fame, was made athletic director of the forestry department, with full supervision over forestry track, soccer, baseball, crew and basketball teams and in any other inter-college sport that the lumberjacks get ambition enough to enter. After the business was finished, "Franz" Beyer '29 regaled the faculty and students with coffee and doughnuts.

AG PROFS STUDY FORESTRY

The fifth annual forestry tour of the Adirondacks was held on September 21 to 24 for the purpose of stimulating interest in reforestation by actual field observation of plantations. Prof. J. A. Cope, forestry department, Prof. R. H. Wheeler, extension department, L. R. Simons, county agent leader, W. J. Wright, state leader of junior extension, and E. V. Underwood, general secretary of N.Y.S. farm bureau federation, went from Cornell.

John Wier '27, who froze a foot while cruising timber in Canada is now recovering at his home in Cambridge, N. Y. After a long spell in a Quebec hospital, "Johnnie" lost part of one foot. With a special type of shoe he is beginning to walk again and expects to take an indoor research and statistical job that the same company has offered him.

Professor Recknagel was re-elected secretary of the Empire State Forest Products Association at a meeting held at Tupper Lake in the first week of September.



SAINT MURPH REVIVES

The other existing version of the origin of our patron Saint Murphius may have been formed by foresters with a lively imagination, and a humorous turn of mind. At any rate we print it for your approval.

"There was once an Irish lumberjack much beloved by his comrades for his genial nature and feats of strength. He labored among the logging operations near New Orleans. One day being tempted he tasted strong drink and straightway fell into the habit so thoroughly, that the good people of New Orleans used his name as a symbol for an habitual toper. Kind nature, who watches over us, was considerably peeved to see her mighty son behave in this manner. So she sent him a fatal dose of delirium tremens to wipe him off the earth. Since Murphius had used all his money for alcohol, a public-spirited mortician, who was interested in taxidermy as a hobby, agreed to bury Murphius free of charge. Upon embalming the body, the good man was so delighted with his work that he kept him as a masterpiece of embalming. A party of Cornell foresters upon visiting New Orleans discovered the body, and photographed the face. At the instant of taking the picture the features of Murphius relaxed into a pious smile and his eyes opened, for now his story would be spread abroad and his penance was at an end. Shortly after, the body crumbled to dust and the spirit of Murphius went at last to his eternal rest."

The seniors' work of dividing the Arnot Forest into tracts of approximately 100 acres apiece is progressing famously. Prof. Guise has been quite tactful in having the erring parties correct their corners when their line did not coincide with a more probable one.

Some of the profs became disgusted with the grammar of the seniors and one of them gave us this to solve: that that is that that is not is not is not that that. The solution (once you know it) is simple!

To anyone interested in figures and in balancing accounts, the club treasurer has an interesting, if somewhat annoying example: total assets \$24.38, total unpaid bills \$40.00, to be found: a surplus to run the Frontier Ball on? Incidentally, have you paid your dues?

FORESTRY BOOTERS LEAD INTERCOLLEGE LEAGUE

VETERINARY 0-1 and Chemistry 1-4 have but furnished the foresters with excellent practice. In both games our goal was rarely menaced and inability of the lumberjacks to kick straight prevented larger scores. The team as a whole is fast and powerful and when combined with the strategy and skill of the trained veterans "Ivy" Olsen and "Ed" Guck, makes a mighty good combination. Arts and architecture are the other teams in our league. For the sake of a little vengeance for last year, we are rooting for ag in their league, so that ag and forestry may play in the finals. (Modesty is our middle name.) The team is composed of sophomores and juniors and it has been suggested that a few of the husky seniors turn out. In a hard fought game it may be a winning advantage to have a bunch of well trained extra men to relieve the players who start the game.

LIGHTS ON THE STARS

Professor A. B. Recknagel is taking a sabbatic leave during the academic year of 1929-1930. Prof. "Reck" hasn't decided what he is going to do or where he is going to do it. At least he hasn't announced it, which is probably more to the point!

Professor W. C. Muenscher, '21, professor of botany, has discovered white pine blister rust on some gooseberry bushes in this vicinity. It was previously believed that this rust had been eradicated within a radius of about 50 miles of Ithaca by destroying the gooseberry and raspberry bushes which are the host plant for this fungus.

During the spring term of 1929 Professor R. S. Hosmer will take a half term of sabbatic leave. "Chief" has intimated that he will revise that classic text of forestry, B. E. Fernow's *History of Forestry*, during his leave of absence.

We have garnered a little data from the assistants and grads in forestry:

"Pooch" Ericson, Cornell '28, is working under Prof. "Reck" and worries the seniors with quiz marks in Utilization.

"Rudy" Spalteholz, Cornell '28, is still laboring on silviculture under Prof. "Sammy."

Paul Rudolph, Minnesota '28, spends most of his time on the Arnot Forest writing letters and poisoning obnoxious aspen trees.

C. A. Gillett, Cornell '25, is doing extension work under Professor Cope. "Charlie" used to be extension forester for the state of North Dakota.

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AG ATHLETICS

Ag athletics! Come out and defend your banner. Rumor says that arts has laid secret plans for a mighty battle of muscles. Last year we won the banner by a close margin. Let's keep it with a high score. The soccer team has been doing its share and is piling up a string of victories to its credit. Let's go. Sign up for any or all sports in which you are physically able to participate. There is plenty of choice, soccer, track, and cross country this fall; swimming, indoor track, wrestling, and basketball in the winter months; track, baseball, and crew in the spring. Everybody out for something. We have the banner now. Let's keep it.

YE CAR DRIVER'S PLIGHT

The plight of the automobilist in the vicinity of Fernow is worse than on any part of the Campus. Tower Road in front of the building has always been poor because of improper drainage. The road is always uneven, and ruffles the spirit of even the most contented car owner. Reservoir Avenue behind the building is extremely dangerous to drive on. It is steep; is very narrow with a deep drop and steep bank; the vision is obscured by bends; and, in addition, is used by the trucks that are carrying away the excavated material for part of the plant industries building. These factors have caused several accidents on this road, though none serious, till the present date. This is not all; he who parks along the eastern edge of the parking area in back of Fernow never knows where he will find his car when he returns for it. Several

cars have gone over the bank and have run down the slope until stopped by trees or upended on their radiators in the ditch of the road. Some of these accidents are probably caused by neglecting to set the emergency brakes or careless driving on the part of some other driver in bumping the parked cars. The pedestrian reader has doubtlessly smiled at these comments and the car owner has felt uneasy. We suggest that the University at least put a guard rail along the east edge of the Fernow parking area to keep the cars corralled and out of the woodlot.

SIDEWALKS

The construction of a concrete sidewalk along Tower Road from East Avenue to Garden Avenue at last joins the lower and upper campuses by hard pavement. No longer during the spring weeks will one have to cautiously seek his way to our campus less he flounder in the soft deep mud. Always there will be one sidewalk to escape the danger. The completion of this sidewalk will permit one to walk from one end to the other of the ag campus on a firm tread. We sincerely hope that more such sidewalks will be built in the near future on our campus making for easier and more rapid walking on our present pilgrimages to classes.

NEW LIBRARY

The Cornell Agricultural Library has some of the best collections of books and periodicals on the subjects of agriculture that are to be found in any library of its kind. There are also some original manuscripts which would be impossible

to replace, were they destroyed. Yet, these books are kept on the dingy shelves of the wooden interior structure of Stone Hall. There is by no means adequate protection from fire or theft in this building.

In accordance with the plans for the construction of the new Plant Industries Building, money has been appropriated to pay for the cost of wrecking and hauling away the Carnegie Filtration Plant Building. This building as it is now located does not conform to the general plan of the grounds of the Ag College, and for this reason is apparently an eye sore and general nuisance.

The building is well constructed and of very convenient size for the library. Use the money appropriated for wrecking the structure to pay the expense of moving the building as a whole upon new foundations so that it will line up with the other buildings, and to remodel and furnish the interior in a suitable manner. Then we will have adequate facilities and a building centrally located on the Ag campus which will house one of the most vital departments of the college, namely, the library.

UNIVERSITY 4-H CLUB

The Cornell University 4-H Club was organized last spring by former 4-H members who are attending the University. The club aims to create interest in 4-H club work and to foster leadership among its members. By an amendment to its constitution the club admits to associate membership those who have never taken 4-H work in a project, but who are interested in the activities of the club.

Bristow Adams
G. S. Butts
Lela G. Gross
Nellie B. Leonard

New York State College of Agriculture
at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

A. R. Mann, Dean

Office of Publication

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November 7, 1928

Dear Countryman:

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Very sincerely,

George S. Butts

Supervisor, Farm Study Courses

ADD SIX SUBJECTS

TO WINTER COURSES

SIX relatively new courses have been included in the winter short courses in agriculture which are given by the state college of agriculture, beginning November 7. They are beekeeping, farm dairying, handling and marketing potatoes, handling and marketing cabbage, rural engineering, and planning and planting rural properties.

Some of these courses have never been given before and are designed especially to fit the needs of farmers in New York State. The course in beekeeping will include a general discussion of the work of handling bees during each season, and the necessary seasonal operations such as preparing bees for wintering, wintering methods, building up colonies in the spring, swarm control, and disease control. It will also include a discussion of the chief characteristics of honey as a food.

The course in farm dairying is designed for students in general agriculture, and not for students in milk plant operation. It will cover the composition and secretion of milk, the Babcock test for fat in milk and its products; the making of butter, farm cheeses, and ice cream; dairy arithmetic; ice harvesting; and judging dairy products.

The courses on the handling and marketing of potatoes and cabbages are independent of each other. They are intended for farmers, shippers, teachers, inspectors, and others who are interested in marketing problems.

The department of rural engineering sponsored some two-week courses in farm mechanics and rural engineering for the first time last year. These were so much

in demand that they are again included in this year's program. The department says that it will also be glad to arrange with persons who desire to devote the full twelve weeks of the winter course to engineering subjects.

A course in planning and planting rural properties will be given for the first time this year. Professor J. P. Porter will conduct the course which will consist of lectures, practice and field trips, and small surveys.

CORNELL GETS FIRSTS

AT EDITORS' MEETING

AT the annual meeting of the American association of agricultural college editors, held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Cornell won more first places for its published output than were won by any other institution.

One of these first places was for the Extension Service News as published last year under the editorship of Professor Bristow Adams. It also won first place for the best published newspaper article; first place for the best weekly service short paragraphs, on its agrigraphs and home-spun yarns, and first place for the most effective pieces of advertising matter.

Additional winnings for Cornell were: third place for popular bulletin; third place for poster, and second place for exhibit as a whole. Exhibits were made by Arkansas; Cornell; Geneva Experiment Station, New York; Kansas; New Hampshire; New Jersey; Ohio; Oklahoma; Oregon; Texas; West Virginia; and Wisconsin. On all points, Ohio came first, Kansas second, and Cornell third.

Professor Bristow Adams made the trip by automobile to Baton Rouge and to New Orleans, where the sessions of the

annual meeting were held. He noted agricultural conditions on the way, having an opportunity to see cotton-picking and tobacco-harvesting. Since he returned by way of Michigan, he thus had an opportunity to see the growing of many crops, from almost sub-tropical conditions on the Gulf of Mexico to those of the north temperate zone, near the Great Lakes.

He says that the meeting was wholly successful, that twenty-one states and the United States Department of agriculture were represented at this sixteenth annual meeting, and that thirty-one editors were registered, since several colleges sent more than one representative. J. R. Fleming '19, of the Ohio extension service, was elected president of the organization for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held in the summer of 1929 at the University of New Hampshire at Durham.

Professor J. Oskamp, extension professor of the pomology department, is on sabbatic leave. He is carrying on an extensive research problem on the time of pruning young trees. For a period of five years, each spring he has planted several hundred small trees which have been pruned under varying conditions. He is now making observations and conclusions of this problem and is also working on pruning problems with older trees in western New York.

Professor Paul Work is studying the value of ethylene gas for bleaching celery and ripening tomatoes. This is a study of the most effective means of using this gas to artificially ripen tomatoes which have been picked green from the vines, and to hasten the bleaching of celery.

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